

Junior Weekend Activities To Highlight Spring Term

Hal Reeves and his orchestra, with vocalist Sue Hight, will provide the music for the Junior Prom, spotlight event of Junior Weekend, and biggest social affair of the spring semester. This four-day holiday from May 4 through 7 will feature, in addition to the Prom, an opening Rally, a Beauty Contest, the Variety Show, the Freshman-sophomore Tug-of-War, an interclass softball game between the junior men and the junior women, and a varsity baseball game with Lowell Textile Institute. Winding up the week-end on Sunday afternoon will be the annual step-singing contest.

Festivities will begin on Thursday, May 3, at 8.30 p.m. with a rally in McCullough Gym. Co-chairmen Ralph Loveys and Diane Stoddard have announced. On Friday and to act as masters of ceremonies will be Don MacLean and Bard Lindeman. Several skits to introduce the week-end activities will be presented, along with a preview of Saturday night's Variety Show. Ralph Loveys will introduce the eleven junior women who are competing for the Junior Queen title. Judging of the candidates and selection of a Queen will take place at this time, although the winning contestant will not be announced until Friday night at the Prom.

On Friday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. the varsity team will meet Lowell Textile on the baseball diamond. In the evening, climaxing the week-end is the Junior Prom featuring the music of Hal Reeves and his thirteen-piece orchestra, and the songs of his lovely vocalist Sue Hight, sister of Ellen Hight '51. The dance will begin at 9.00 p.m. and end at 1.30 a.m. Announcement of the Junior Queen at 1.00 will be followed by a coronation ceremony, and the awarding of a trophy to the fraternity which sponsored the winning candidate.

Freshman and sophomore men will vie for supremacy in the traditional Tug-of-War on Saturday afternoon at 2.00 p.m. on Porter Pond. At 3.30 p.m. a softball contest between junior men and junior women is scheduled. Three innings of softball such as Leo Durocher never knew will be played on Porter diamond. Don MacLean will give a play by play account of the game over the public address system for the benefit of spectators who are unable to follow the confusion.

Middle's Annual Variety Show will provide entertainment on Saturday night at 8.15 p.m. Under the direction of Linwood Meacham '50, James Jacober '51, Brig Elliott '52 and Gretchen H. Deckelman '51, a cast and stage crew of over 100 students has been working for months in preparation for the Saturday night performance.

Rounding out a full four days is the traditional step-singing ceremony at 2.00

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Cook, Wissler Plan Leaves Next Year

Reginald L. Cook, professor of American literature, and Benjamin F. Wissler, professor of physics, will begin one-year sabbatical leaves next September. Miss Mary S. Rosevear, associate professor of physical education, will begin her sabbatical leave in February.

Professor Cook plans to study at the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif., and to travel through the United States and possibly Europe. Professor Wissler will do graduate work in physics at the University of Michigan.

Miss Rosevear hopes to travel in Europe. As an alternative she may visit colleges in the United States seeking ideas to improve the physical education department here.

Dr. W. J. Mixer To Deliver Annual Partridge Address

Dr. William J. Mixer, retired neurosurgeon of Boston, Mass., will deliver the annual Partridge Memorial Lecture on Christianity at junior-senior vespers this Sunday, April 30, in Mead Memorial Chapel at 5.00 p.m.

Redfield Proctor, former governor of Vermont and a member of the college Board of Trustees, established the lecture two years ago in memory of his classmate and lifelong friend, Frank Partridge, who was also a trustee. Each year a distinguished clergyman or layman is invited to address the college.

Doctor Mixer was for forty years on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital where he specialized in neurosurgery. He was lecturer in surgery at the Harvard Medical School and also chief of neurosurgical service at Beth Israel Hospital and consultant in neurosurgery when he retired in 1940.

He was a lieutenant colonel in the Army Medical Service in World War I, and senior civilian consultant in neurosurgery in the Office of the Surgeon General in the last war. He is a senior warden of the Trinity Church of Boston. Doctor Mixer is a member of the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association.

Women's Assembly Plans Chest Fund

Plans for a college chest fund will be drawn up by a special committee of Women's Assembly, it was decided at the Assembly meeting held Sunday night in the South Lounge.

The college chest committee, under the chairmanship of Elizabeth W. Loemker '52, will draw up two alternative plans; one to be presented to Men's Assembly and, if passed, to be put into effect next year; and the other, if the former is not passed by Men's Assembly, to be put on a trial basis next year in the women's college only. One of the stipulations of the plan will be that the student giving to the drive may specify the philanthropies to which he does or does not wish to contribute.

The assembly unanimously approved the appointment of Helen E. Reid '51 as co-editor of the *Handbook*.

A definite date is to be set sometime before examinations when a college-wide vote will be taken on a choice of an alma mater. The assembly representatives felt that a majority vote on any one song is not necessary but, if any song received a plurality vote, that it could be adopted as a temporary alma mater on a one-year trial basis.

MIDDLEBURY Campus

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NUMBER 24

Faculty Accepts New Plan; Probation System Ended

What The New System Means

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

- § The present probation system is completely abolished.
- § If you are absent from a class to the detriment of your work, you are reported to the Dean who will require you to come to terms immediately with your instructor.
- § If at any time during the year, you are failing a course, you are placed on warning in THAT course for one month and may take no unexcused absences in THAT course during THAT period. Absences taken for participation in recognized athletic activities or other approved extra-curricular affairs away from college will be excused by the Dean.
- § If you are placed on warning in two courses at the same time, you lose all privileges of participating in extra-curricular activities away from college until you are off warning in at least one of the courses. Thus the student is given incentive to get back on a team before the season is over.
- § If you receive warnings in three courses you are automatically out of college unless problems of health or other extenuating circumstances are involved.
- § If you receive two failures or three grades below 70 at the end of the year in either semester or year courses, you are out of college.
- § Return to college after being dropped, calls for acceptable credits from another institution and action by the Administrative Committee.
- § You start in every new year with a clean slate. No one will be on probation next September 21.
- § One-half credit rather than a full credit is deducted for an unexcused absence taken in a course in which you are on warning, also for chapel absences when you are on chapel warning.
- § The individual faculty member has complete latitude in stipulating the attendance requirements you are expected to meet in a particular course.
- § You can no longer get excuses from the Dean's Office for class cuts unless you are on warning in a course or are obliged to be absent before or after vacation due to an emergency. You take cuts on your own responsibility and take the consequences.

Conference Panels Discuss Freedom-Science Conflicts

Last week-end's Eighth Annual Middlebury Conference examined the social, cultural and political problems of "Freedom in an Age of Science."

Implicit in the conference topic, as President Stratton pointed out in his introductory remarks, was the fear, that in an age of science we are "losing the freedom and dignity of the individual." The nine participants of the 1950 Conference reflected this concern.

Moderator Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., in his summary of the two-day discussion, cited the increased complexity of modern existence as the chief consideration that science has brought to the problem of freedom. The vital question, raised by this year's conference topic, and explored directly or indirectly by its nine speakers, was expressed by Dr. Philip N. Powers: Within the inevitable complexity of a scientific age, is freedom possible?

Cultural Panel

Dr. David L. Thomson of McGill University, led off the Saturday morning Cultural Panel by attempting to clarify the meaning of Freedom and of Science. Freedom, according to the speaker, is not indivisible, but rather, a set of bargainings. One freedom is inevitably gained at the expense of another. Doctor Thomson expressed the chief objective of science—human welfare—in terms of Freedom: freedom from disease, starvation, superstition and ignorance.

The McGill professor indicated two grave dangers in the modern alliance of science with the military: the power of mass destruction in the hands of very few, and the impersonality of that mass destruction, which allows, in Doctor Thomson's words, an alarming "dilution of conscience."

Freedom, for Miss Ruth Seabury, missionary teacher and religious adviser, was more an ability to keep the spirit free, rather than a physical or a social freedom. Citing the example of Japan, Miss Seabury pointed out the American tendency to impose our own dogmas of freedom and democratic government upon peoples who do not necessarily understand or want that system. Warning against an unquestioning, chauvinistic faith in the perfection of the American system, the speaker stressed a need for spiritual and moral leadership which can prevent the regimentation of our thought into purely nationalistic lines. Miss Seabury concluded, "We will be a poor people unless we discover the realities of faith that others can teach us."

Essentially agreeing with Doctor Thomson that freedom was inevitably subject to control, Bartlett Hayes submitted that this control, rightfully the province of the individual, today mistakenly resides outside the individual. In the recent urgings for governmental control of art, for instance, Mr. Hayes saw a danger that not only the procedure but the substance of creative activity be controlled, and the spirit of innovation, so essential to any culture, be destroyed.

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Professors To Set Class Requirements

The present cut and probation systems will be abandoned and replaced by an "attendance system" next September. The new system, which originated with the Faculty Educational Policy Committee working in conjunction with the Student Educational Policy Committee, was approved in the faculty meeting of April 18.

This action extends voluntary attendance to all four classes, places the responsibility for attendance on the individual student, and leaves the instructor the privilege of specifying the attendance requirements for his students.

The purpose is to establish among students, over a period of time, the concept that there are very few acceptable excuses for not attending classes, that they are not being legislated into classrooms, but that no privilege is attached to taking absences.

The explanation of the new system as it will appear in the 1950-51 catalogue reads as follows:

"The College considers it the responsibility of every student to attend all scheduled meetings of a class and to complete all assignments at the time specified by the instructor. Middlebury recognizes the value of extra-curricular activities and all students are encouraged to participate in social, athletic and cultural functions outside of scheduled class work, but participation in these events cannot be at the expense of curricular obligations.

"Recognizing that the seriousness of absence varies among different types of courses, instructors announce to their classes their individual attendance requirements and specify the conditions under which work may be made up after necessary absence. Whenever a student, because of absence, is not meeting the standards of work required by the instructor for a course, the Dean is informed and the student required to consult the instructor and comply with any demands made for completing the work missed.

"At any time when a student is failing

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Four Students Win Debating Awards

Debating prizes amounting to \$540 were awarded in Mead Chapel on Monday, April 24, by Pres. Samuel S. Stratton. Donald W. Sherburne '51, James C. Straney '51, Debora E. Nye '50 and Shoana J. Edgar '51 received the awards. Mr. Sherburne and Mr. Straney equally divided the Wetherill Prize, amounting to \$40. This award is presented to the two men showing the greatest interest and proficiency in debating, and was established in 1922 as a memorial to Archibald D. Wetherill, assistant professor of history from 1908 until 1916.

The second group of awards, totaling \$500, or the income from \$10,000, were the Edwin Winslow Lawrence Prizes. First prize of \$250 went to Miss Nye, who has participated in fifty-one debates during her four years at Middlebury. Miss Edgar won the second prize of \$150, while third prize of \$100 was equally divided by Mr. Sherburne and Mr. Straney. The judges of these awards, given to three students exhibiting the greatest proficiency in debating, were members of the English Department. The fund was established in memory of the donor's father, George Edwin Lawrence.

Symphony, Smith, Win Plaudits

By William Sagar

The Vermont State Symphony, Alan Carter, conductor, David Smith piano soloist, presented the following program last Tuesday evening: Bach-Stokowski, Adagio from C Major Toccata and Fugue; Brahms' Fourth Symphony; Mozart's D minor Piano Concerto; Jean Berger's "Creole Overture."

The selection from the C Major Toccata and Fugue need not be discussed further than to say that the transcription was so heavily imprinted with Stokowski that only the slightest traces of Bach were perceptible.

The symphonic music of Brahms, with its peculiar mixture of Beethovenian grandeur of form, and romantic introspective lyricism of content, plus the complexity and thickness of the voicing in its orchestration, has always presented

formidable technical and aesthetic difficulties. I personally find in most of his symphonic music a contradiction of extrinsic and intrinsic qualities that prevents the achievement of any real organic unity in the aesthetic effect of ninety-nine out of every one hundred performances. This confusion of purpose, I believe, is especially prevalent in the Fourth Symphony. Its ponderous mixture of pompous galumphing and brown-toasted melodies create an effect of musical constipation which I do not believe could be relieved by even such masters as "creating" Brahms as a Frederick Stock or a Pierre Monteux. Mr. Carter and the Vermont State Symphony struggled valiantly and competently with a cause that was already lost in the music itself.

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Weekend Planners



Diane Stoddard and Ralph Loveys, co-chairmen, who have planned events for Junior Week-end which will begin next Thursday night.

Concert Review

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Smith's playing of the Mozart Concerto was delicately balanced and finely phrased. His control of shading, nuance, and gradation made for an interpretation that was subtle and delicately wrought to the point of bordering, at times, on a chamber-music style. It is a style appropriate to Mozart under the ideal conditions of a small hall and a chamber orchestra.

In tonal and dynamic range the Mozart Piano Concerto provides examples of the Concerto form just beginning to emerge from the proportions and conditioning of surroundings comparable to the small chamber-music hall. Therefore their interpretation, I believe, in most cases cannot stretch the dynamic and tonal elements to the full extent of the concert hall without doing damage to the proportions and balance of the music. On the other hand, when played in the large concert hall they cannot be kept down to the level of chamber music without producing, in

sound, an effect analogous to displaying miniatures in Grand Central Station. This dilemma of concert-hall dimensions and chamber-music proportions not only remained unresolved Tuesday night, but was actually intensified by the difference of directions in this matter between the orchestra and the piano. Mr. Smith, I thought, played slightly below the level of a tonal-dynamic compromise. The orchestra, however, played with a heaviness and weight that was more in the spirit of a Bruckner revival than that of a Mozart Concerto. As a consequence of both these conditions, the performance lacked balance and integration between piano and orchestra, not only in thematic exchanges, but also in style of phrasing and rhythmic accentuation.

Mr. Berger's "Creole Overture" is a delightful orchestral work of rhythmic and harmonic ingenuity. It was most successfully performed and enthusiastically received. In view of the charm and quality of this work, it is unfortunate that we have not had an opportunity to hear more of Mr. Berger's music during the course of the year.

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Chapel

Wide support lent by students and others to the views expressed in a letter to the editor last week, urging abolition of required chapel attendance, obliges further discussion of the subject on this page. In fulfillment of what is conceived to be the primary obligation of this column a fair statement, insofar as possible, of the major points of the conflicting views will be offered, followed by editorial conclusions. It must be stated that this summary cannot be represented as strictly objective since the writer, on principle, opposes required chapel.

Middlebury's college bulletin, in setting forth the college's educational purposes, states that the college has never had denominational affiliations, but respects and fosters the traditions of the Christian faith and moral principles. Required chapel must be regarded as the chief means by which these stated ends are to be accomplished.

It is held that the requirement of chapel attendance is a consistent part of a whole philosophy of education. According to this view, sufficient exposure to a subject is legitimately required to serve as a reasonable basis for individual choices. It is believed that, as with basic literature or science requirements, systematic religious training is a necessary part of general education.

Wide failure today of the family and school to provide the religious experience which is the necessary foundation for development of religious awareness, is regarded as justification of the college's attempt to impart religious and moral training.

Many alumni declare themselves in sympathy with a chapel system which they remember as symbolizing something in college life which no other element duplicates. Chapel, distinct from any other activity, is thought to weld the student body together with a bond of common experience. While faculty, plant and curriculum constantly change it is felt that the recollection of chapel attendance provides a link between successive generations. In retrospect, with details perhaps forgotten, the cumulative, common chapel experience survives for many as a dominant memory of college.

It is felt also, that the chapel period provides, with fair regularity, a common secular student meeting place. Though the college has grown too large to meet together formally, it is considered that regular congregation of half the college at a time fosters a sense of unity which is a peculiar advantage of the small college over the large.

Voluntary chapel is held to be impracticable since attendance depends upon habit, acquired through routine contact. Conspicuously sparse attendance, despite the relatively high quality of optional chapel programs at Harvard, Dartmouth and Yale are cited as instances of the exclusion of religion from crowded college lives.

Those who favor required chapel, are convinced that its abandonment would deprive the college of a strong unifying factor, remove a forum for opinion, stop an outlet for student talent, and most important, weaken seriously a force which sustains many students during the inevitable college transitions in thought and belief.

During much of its history, Middlebury, because of its location and constitution was a small, "poor man's" college which produced generations of ministers, lawyers, teachers, missionaries, doctors; able and honorable professional and business men whose careers were seldom historically notable or financially spectacular, but whose character and ability gave the school a sound basis for development. The faith of these earlier Middlebury undergraduates may have been well served by the chapel system of their time, yet the same system today appears unfitted to the needs of a generation whose backgrounds and outlook are so markedly different.

Opponents of required chapel flatly claim that it fails in its purpose of fostering the religious development of the student. Chronic inconsiderateness toward speakers and a patent indifference which borders on contempt for the service, describe the atmosphere which prevails, particularly during daily chapel services. The double check monitor system and deduction of academic credit as penalty for exceeding the limit of unexcused absences, breeds further resentment. Today the chapel atmosphere is inimical to worship or reflection.

The letter to the editor in last week's *Campus* substantially expressed the objections which, on the basis of mature consideration and sincere conviction, the individual may raise to the requirement of attendance at a service which is religious in form. The statement and its conclusion require no supplementation.

The matter is not one for the controversialists or for those who are merely irked by the requirement of attendance at chapel. It must be admitted that, for most, the issues are not clearly drawn and that paradox and apparent contradiction will be encountered in a close examination of the subject. The college is confronted with a problem which deserves careful appraisal by the Trustees, Alumni, and Administration who alone possess the broad perspective and the powers necessary to make a decision upon revision of the system.

Modification of religious beliefs or practices does not necessarily indicate a weakening. Religion must face change and adjustment if it is not to become a respectable formula rather than a vital force.

We suggest, as a possible replacement to the present system, institution of secular assemblies, devoted to programs of intellectual and cultural interest, at which attendance would be required, and in addition, regular and well-planned voluntary religious services.

Cricketer Explains Social Significance, Complexities Of British National Sport

By S. H. Eimerl

The Duke of Wellington, greatly underrated as an historian, once remarked that the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton. In those easy, uncomplex days, a simple game, not unlike baseball, was enough to train recruits for the thin red line. But the new refinements of war require a more intricate preparation, and this the English, with their genius for compromise, have achieved by making their national sport as involved as any progressive vehicle of destruction, while still retaining for it those elements which have formed the Anglo-Saxon character during the island's long history.

To understand cricket, you must forget the urban magnificence of a Yankee Stadium, and picture instead a field, nestling, as cricket fields so often do, among groves of trees. In the middle of the field are two sets of stumps, made of wood and called wickets. They are twenty-two yards apart. At each one stands a batsman, armed with a paddle-shaped bat. There is a bowler at one wicket and at the call "Play" he runs up and throws the ball over his shoulder at the batsman who faces him in front of the other wicket. This batsman has two alternatives. He may hit the ball or he may not.

So far, cricket resembles baseball. But only thus far. For it makes little difference whether or not the batsman hits the ball, provided only that he prevents it from hitting the wicket. Unless he is a man of reckless disposition and possessed of enough energy to run to the other wicket to score a run he stays where he is. The longer he stays, the better he is. In 1938 one Yorkshireman stayed at the wicket for thirteen and a half hours against the Australians. The first day he was regarded as an up and coming young man. The second day he was a great veteran batsman. The third day he was a confounded bore and a national hero. Cheering mobs serenaded him at night, and he could probably have been elected to Parliament.

Not a Simple Game

But cricket is complicated as well as lengthy. There is none of that simplicity which allows baseball to train simple-minded Americans, preparing the future statesman for his role as the dupe of Europe. For one thing, in cricket the ball may touch the ground before it reaches the batsman. I know an American who was stationed in England during the war. Being a man of no little athletic accomplishment, he tried his hand at cricket. "I stood there," he told me, "holding my bat. The pitcher ran up with the ball, and before I knew what was happening, dammit, he bounced it at me."

"Well Played"

"Bounced it at me." In those few curt words we see it all. No one knows what will happen when the ball bounces; the batsman must stand there cautiously apprehensive of what might befall. Here

sprouts the root of the English corps of diplomats, for cricketers acquire that cunning mixed with suspicion which has made the Foreign Office the den of intrigue we all know it to be.

The spectators, too, are deeply affected by cricket. If you watch a game in progress, you will see a group of people lolling in chairs around the green. These people are the crowd and may have been asleep for some days. As an undergraduate at Oxford, I was an ardent cricket watcher. I watched it for days on end. Every morning at eleven I sank into a chair, from which I rose only for lunch at one and tea at four. At six I would be awakened from my doze by the groundsman to go back to "The Cricketer's Arms," there to argue hotly over the day's play and speculate on what the morrow might bring. Some thought it would rain and some thought it wouldn't rain, and on this note of firm, but friendly, partisanship, we would retire for the night. I have no doubt but that it is the long days of their youth watching the play of a six-day match which make the English calm, inscrutable and unwearying. Everybody knows that the Irish, Scots and Welch, who don't play cricket, are wild and impulsive. They have no patience, no *sangfroid*. Who can doubt the reason?

And cricket has other important results. It is the greatest single buttress of a sinking aristocracy. Players and spectators alike are drawn strictly from the upper classes; a cricket crowd, in fact, is just thick with good breeding. The spectators are a hoity-toity lot. Men of the old school who scorn to cover their heads against the rain with anything but *The Times*. Sometimes in my moments of fantasy I try to think of a cricket crowd booing an umpire or greeting a fine piece of play with any response but a round of clapping and a decorous, "Oh, well played, sir." Once I even titillated my spirits with the prospect of an Englishman tossing an empty Schweppes bottle at an umpire. Imagination boggles. The man would be cut in Piccadilly by everyone he passed, for even the underworld would hear of such a gaucherie. His career would be ruined, I might add, and rightly.

Stronghold of Caste

All this is well known in England. So well known, in fact, that I am startled at the blindness of a Socialist government which can think of the rearrangement of classes in strictly economic terms. How, I ask myself, can they ignore cricket? While cricket survives, the caste system cannot die.

My American readers may think I am exaggerating the significance of cricket. The onus of proof is, I insist, on these scoffers of little faith. The English are snobbish, patient, polite, calm and hampered by an absolute upper house. The Americans are none of these things. To those who say, "It isn't cricket," I reply, "Try it and see."

Conference

(Continued from page 1)

In considering Art in relationship to science, Mr. Hayes indicated an "a of compatibility" between the two fields. According to the speaker, both art and science have a common approach through deduction, and induction. Mr. Hayes sees the "shifting hypothesis" that is the basis of science, as beginning to govern today's artistic creation.

Mr. Hayes felt that there was no need to fear the jeopardy of freedom by impact of science upon philosophical and religious concepts. Freedom he described as a factor that can be effectively and justifiably controlled only if that control leads to truer freedom. The arts themselves, Mr. Hayes concluded, are under control, through which we can gain greater freedom in contemplation and analysis of the world in science.

LOUISE LAVERGNE

Economic Panel

Alfred Coulthard, Massachusetts State Labor Relations Commissioner and former trade unionist, declared in his opening remarks that economic necessity and national safety are the ends for which we have sacrificed and will continue to sacrifice our various freedoms. In speech application he cited U. S. labor and farm groups which have achieved marked progress in economic welfare at the expense of collectivizing their membership.

Achievement of a measure of freedom has placed us in danger of "push but unionism," that is, high power union under autocratic control. Frankly recognizing the problem, he looks to the growth of honest and responsive union leadership as the solution, and this set the key for his concluding word—a plea for "free understanding and Christian ethics on the part of members of business, labor and other groups."

N.A.M. secretary, Noel G. Sargent, applied the criterion of science to the principles in the free enterprise-socialism debate. He concluded that socialism is both economically and historically unsound, because its premises are unsound, it can realize its claims, and history, both ancient and current, testifies to its failure.

Capitalism, however, he asserted, found to be scientific because it recognizes differences in human abilities, production is directed by consumers rather than government edicts, and it produced an unrivaled standard of living in spite of the ups and downs inevitable in a "dynamic system." In conclusion he proposed that "free enterprise, a free science, working hand in hand," offer us a great hope for the future.

Although a self-termed conservative, George de Santillana, M.I.T.'s cynic scientific historian, offered the opinion that necessity is forcing us away from "free enterprise, free society, and free everything" and that today's science is perverted in the sense that it is being used to seek technology rather than knowledge.

He further proposed that we should have done with ideological arguments and realistically attempt to sell our system on its merits via the Point Four program.

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Letters To Editor

Union and a leading seminary theologian, said at the close of the discussion, "Daily chapel is a most irrelevant and ridiculous undertaking and is generally on the way out (and he added whimsically), except in Vermont."

We have heard it said that it is the trustees who determine whether chapel will or will not be compulsory. If this is true, we would like to invite the members of the Board of Trustees to drop in for several mid-morning "devotional" services. At least they should be informed of the context of a number of the services. Perhaps chapel had more meaning to them in undergraduate days because of the nature of the service. Tradition is all well and good, but let us not preserve it to the point of reaction. We are all for the Bruce Burdett and Reinhold Niebuhr and we hope that others who feel as they do will express themselves publicly, for we suspect that the majority do hold these views, though silently.

PHILIP A. C. CLARKE '51.
TALMAN C. BUDD, II, '52.

To the Editor:

It has been brought to our attention that at the recent I.F.C. meeting the ap-

proval of assessing incoming freshmen \$.50 per person to go through rush was made.

This, in my opinion, is a gross mistake.

There are many freshmen who know little, if anything, about our fraternity system here at Midd. To greet these unfarmed students with the fact that they must pay for the "privilege" of possibly becoming a fraternity man, regardless of the results of this assessment, seems to us a detriment to the fraternity system and raises the question as to "where are the principles of Midd men?"

The rushing system has been set by the I.F.C. on approval of the various member fraternities. Give all men equal opportunity to see all the fraternities in action. This is a necessity in making a valid decision about fraternities in general. But, to charge anyone to these fraternities! What are we, a circus side show? No!

We realize certain costs must be covered by the I.F.C. We suggest that the costs be met by assessing each fraternity individually at the rate of \$.50 per member that they pledge, and any further expenses to be met by equal assessment of fraternities.

RONALD P. PRINN '52
LEE DYE '52
JACK SACHER '52
RICHARD SMITH '52

Conference

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similar program. He feels that this may be successful due to our advantage in resources, provided we refrain from succumbing to the "totalitarian tempo," that is, devise our own methods rather than playing our opponents' game and trying to beat them at it.

He concluded by restating his belief that the U. S. is already "two-thirds collectivized" and clearly does not have an automatically-functioning market. Hence, the question is not one of accepting or rejecting socialism—rather, that of determining the "relation of man to man within that collectivistic society."

The question period produced rather unexpected agreement between labor and management regarding workmen displaced by technological progress. Representatives of both views felt that it is the responsibility of "society as a whole" to provide labor with freedom from insecurity based on fear of technological unemployment.

PETE MACDONALD

Political Panel

Dean Paul H. Appleby's definition of politics as "the art and science of government in the whole of human relations" voiced the assumption that the three panel participants had made in their speeches. Politics, not in the narrow confines of party and voting but in this broad

aspect, was the pressing subject. Integration of the scientific age and the kernel of Freedom emerged as a major problem in his discussion.

Appleby's insistence upon the need for a reduction of the range of choices in our society came from his central theme that Science has given a grave complexity to the modern age. The division of labor and the consequent intense specialization have tended to split the individual and to make intelligible social contact difficult and sometimes impossible. The individual, continued the Syracuse Administration Dean, can find a progressive solution only in coordination of possible choices with relevant goals, and that freedom then is really the function of organization. Here he will find a unity that tends to conquer the diversity and complexity and that makes possible only the necessary related choices. In the organization and discipline of freedom can man hope for intelligible concourse in the political sphere where diversity and not regimentation is the grave threat.

For Mr. Rogers the aspect of Freedom and Science were brought out in the aspect of want and poverty. Science had made it possible to produce vast quantities of food, an essential element in the whole pattern of freedom and it was the challenge to political association as in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, to facilitate the dividends that scientific achievement had made possible.

For the scientist, Mr. Powers, stressed the point made in the economics panel that Technology, not Science, was the maverick in the herd. Political association in the spread of technological improvement had concentrated too much on "armed garrison" technique which had definitely made freedom a tool and not the commanding factor. Science is equivalent with freedom for it is the free pursuit of knowledge but in our passion for "gadgets" we had left Science in a limbo and swerved from the essential of freedom. It is essential then, said Doctor Powers, that we gain from Science not

technology but wisdom, and enrich our freedom instead of harnessing it by fear.

The apparent paradox between Mr. Appleby's conception of freedom and Doctor Powers' stand was left unresolved.

WILLIAM SOMMERS

Summary Panel

Moderator Zechariah Chafee made the summary address at the Sunday afternoon panel, taking up first the various definitions of freedom discussed at the Conference. He said that freedom is not absolute, for each separate freedom is inseparably linked to every other. He stated that freedom could not be termed exclusively divisible or indivisible.

But, Doctor Chafee said, the basic problems expressed by the conference speakers all reduce to the necessity for thinking of people as individuals. The large number of organizations upon which our society is built are necessary to the individual, for often he can only make his living with the help, either direct or indirect, of such organizations. The fundamental question here is whether or not these organizations can best express the needs of the individual.

Science has benefited society in many ways. Some of these benefits have re-

sulted in an increase of freedom for the individual; others have not. Great strides have been made in many directions, and improvements in health, communications, and transportation have been revolutionary. Quoting from Thoreau and Mahatma Gandhi, Doctor Chafee ended his address on a questioning note. "You Americans have got so much," said the Indian philosopher, "but what are you going to do with it?"

In the discussion following Doctor Chafee's summary, Mr. Sargent evaluated his conception of freedom as freedom of choice as distinguished from freedom from want, which had been the chief concern of Mr. Rogers. Complete freedom from want he stated, would result in the loss of an objective for which to work.

Mr. Coulthard, expressing, he said, the layman's viewpoint, stated that the large majority of workers who did not advance could not be expected to work for the benefit of those few who were able to work their way to the top. In our modern industrial society workers are still not fully protected from unemployment caused by technological advances. The answer lay, he said, in the postponement of the introduction of improved machinery until the

worker could be trained in its operation. Management, he asserted, was financially capable of bearing the social obligation to insure the worker a job.

Mr. Hayes felt that true freedom was freedom from conformity and that organization was necessary only in so far as it allowed individuals to get along with each other. The salvation from freedom of conformity was to be found in the arts and religion he said.

Doctor Powers posed a question which seemed to be the essence of the conference. Is it possible to have freedom in an age of science? Doctor Chafee in answering this question for the panel stated that the answer seemed to be an affirmative one but it was a freedom for which one had to work.

SALLY DULLES
PAT McKENNA

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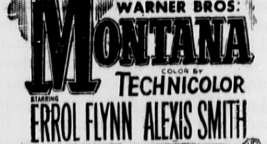
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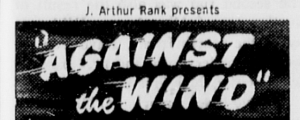


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[illegible]

A Reader Wants An Answer

Dear Sir,

By way of introducing the presentation of the debating awards last Monday, President Stratton referred to an article which appeared in a recent *Campus*. He said that he did not understand what the *Campus* writer meant when he referred to Middlebury as a country club. Can you elucidate on this matter?

Sincerely

DOC REILAND

Dear Reader Reiland:

It is believed that Doctor Stratton was referring to the article *Education and Sport* which appeared in the March 30 issue and quoted English instructor, Baird Whitlock as saying that "the place (Middlebury) is becoming too much of a country club . . ."

The gist of the article was to point up the obvious change that has taken place in the admissions policy of the college and the purpose of the piece was to agitate some thought on the matter. The financial commitments that are made when a school enlarges its athletic plant are severe and very often frightening. Consequently it appears that the present goal of the college is to build up a wealthier alumni. The incoming students will not be any dumber but it is suspected here that they will suffer considerably from the evils of wealth (i.e., Yalitis and Hovidism).

Definite Opinions

If those conjectures are true the future student body will contrast sharply with the pre-war group which flocked to the less worldly professions of teaching and religion and have become a loyal but not rich alumni. During the thirties, over half the student body benefited from some sort of scholarship.

When the *Campus* interviewed the various professors (Guarnaccia, Brown, Purcell and Whitlock) on the question "Do you feel that the college is sacrificing its

scholastic rating to build up its athletic teams" it was surprised at the answers. None voiced objection to the physical expansion but definite opinions were advanced placing the blame for over-emphasis on the student body, particularly the more recent additions who are, as one of the teaching body said, "tending toward rah-rahism," and thereby displaying less interest in the classroom.

The complaint is neither with the athlete nor the bonafide intellectual. It is that chap who has nothing on his mind besides the Saturday night dance that disturbs the faculty most. There seem to be more of these around these days.

SAM DONNELLO

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ATO Form Reversal Worrying Favorites

by Bill Huey

During the past week the weatherman managed to keep the bush league softball activity down to a minimum, thus only four games have been recently recorded on the ledger.

The fast stepping ATO Club, led by pitcher KEN ABBOTT, have implanted themselves firmly in first place with a 3-0 record by virtue of two wins added to their previous victory over SPE. On April 20, they beat a scrappy DU nine 13-12. In a nip and tuck battle that found the score tied on three occasions the ATOs finally squeezed out the win in the final frame.

Dekes Beat Faculty

Also on the 20th, the DKEs posted their first win, soundly thumping the oldsters (i.e., the Faculty) 15-4. The Faculty got off to an early lead, but the DKE stickmen finally found the offerings of PROFESSOR VOLKERT to their liking and won going away. DICK WORTHINGTON was credited with the victory.

In the other two encounters of the week, the ATOs downed the PKTs 14-1

and the DKEs edged out the KDRs 14-13. The potent bats of IRV FARRER, TOM GILLAN, TOM LEAVITT and company were more than enough to give the ATOs their third conquest.

In winning their second tilt, the DKEs found the DKEs a little rougher than the Faculty. JIM BECK of KDR had a good day on the mound despite the high score, but Worthington did an equally fine job for the DKEs, enabling him to affix the feather in his cap.

WAA PICKS ALL-STARS

The all-Midd women's basketball team, picked by the various team captains, the W.A.A. president and Miss Peggy Slevin is as follows:

Forwards:

Louise Erb
Carol Heinze
Charlotte Olsen

Guards:

Nancy Vogt
Joan Taylor
Peggy Schlumpf
Peggy Schlumpf

COMING EVENTS

BASEBALL

May 2
St. Lawrence
St. Michael's (Frosh)*

TRACK

April 29
Bates-Colby-U.V.M.
(At Burlington)

LACROSSE

April 29
Boynton Hill L.C.

TENNIS

April 29
R.P.I. (Varsity and Frosh)*

GOLF

May 3
Paul Smiths*

SAILING

April 30
McGill-Tufts-U.V.M. (At Dunmore)
* Home Contests.



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An excellent student at Middlebury College, Vermont, Paul found time to win the coveted All Sports Trophy in his senior year. He graduated in June, 1938.



He then joined a coated paper mill firm as research and control man. Pearl Harbor changed all that—Paul went to Maxwell Field to begin Aviation Cadet training.



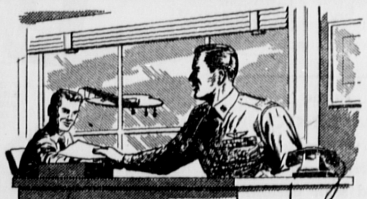
An outstanding Cadet, 2nd Lt. Paul Buskey was held over as an instructor after graduation. Then he was assigned as a pilot in the Air Transport Command.



His big plane education was topped with 23 missions over the far-famed "Hump," flying C-54 transports. After V-J Day, he stayed on in the Far East until March of 1948—specializing in Air Intelligence.



Back home, after accepting a Regular Air Force Commission, Captain Buskey went to Air Tactical school, was there rated an outstanding student, and won assignment to Command and Staff school.



Today, Captain Buskey is an Air Intelligence Officer on MATS Headquarters Staff at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, D. C. He looks forward to a rewarding future in the U. S. Air Force.



If you are single, between the ages of 20 and 26½, with at least two years of college, consider the many career opportunities as a pilot or navigator in the U. S. Air Force. Procurement Teams are visiting many colleges and universities to explain these career opportunities. Watch for them. You may also get full details at your nearest Air Force Base or U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station, or by writing to the Chief of Staff, U. S. Air Force, Attn: Aviation Cadet Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

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Faculty Approves New Attendance System

(Continued from page 1)

a course or in any way neglecting the obligations of a course, he is placed on warning for a minimum of four weeks and may take no more unexcused absences in the course for that period. The penalty for taking such an unexcused absence is loss of one-half credit. A student who receives warnings in two courses may no longer represent Middlebury in extra-curricular activities away from the Col-

lege for the duration of the period of warning and is required to curtail extra-curricular activities which take time from academic work. A student who is on warning at the same time in three courses is dropped from college, if it is the consensus of the instructors and the Dean that the failure is due to lack of application or to negligent attitude.

"A student who receives failing grades in two courses or grades below 70 in three courses at the end of the year is dropped from college and may be reinstated only by action of the Administration Committee. The same penalty will apply at the end of the first semester if these grades are in semester courses. Such reinstatement will not usually be granted unless the student can present evidence of having completed satisfactory work in another accredited institution. A student may not be reinstated more than once.

"Prior to being placed on warning, no class absences are excused by the Dean or Nurse except for necessary absence from a pre-announced test or for neces-

sary absence on the day preceding or following a college recess. Explanations may, however, be presented in writing to the instructor and the Dean on official forms. The Dean's offices periodically submit to instructors' names of students who are absent while participating in approved extra-curricular activities."

The system of chapel attendance will remain as before except that the penalty for excessive absences will be the loss of one-half credit.

Junior Weekend

(Continued from page 1)

p.m. on Sunday afternoon. Gail Haskin '51 is in charge of all arrangements.

An innovation this year comes in the form of a souvenir program for Junior Week-end, which includes coverage of all the events in addition to pictures of previous Junior Week-end festivities.

Variety Show tickets will go on sale Saturday. Ball tickets will be sold Monday through Friday 1.30-3.30 p.m. in the student Union.

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